

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WOMERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 27.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 18,396. 號六十九百五千八萬一第 日九初月一十年巳丁 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1917. 六拜禮 號二十月二十年六國民華中 Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 500 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [584]

OTARD'S

BRANDY.
Shipped by
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,
COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS.
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & Co.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.
JUST ARRIVED.
FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.
These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2 deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.
We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[116]

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219. [635]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 12.00 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
3.00 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SATURDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.30 " " 10 " "
3.30 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
not stated in the Company's time-tables, but
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [606]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
TIME-TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Local a.m.	No. 4 Through Express p.m.	No. 3 Local p.m.	No. 2 Through Express p.m.	No. 1 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tsu)	dep. 7.15		dep. 7.35		dep. 7.55		dep. 8.15	
Shum Chun	dep. 7.40		dep. 8.00		dep. 8.20		dep. 8.40	
Shing Mun	dep. 7.55		dep. 8.15		dep. 8.35		dep. 8.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.10		dep. 8.30		dep. 8.50		dep. 9.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.25		dep. 8.45		dep. 9.05		dep. 9.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.40		dep. 9.00		dep. 9.20		dep. 9.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.55		dep. 9.15		dep. 9.35		dep. 9.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.10		dep. 9.30		dep. 9.50		dep. 10.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.25		dep. 9.45		dep. 10.05		dep. 10.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.40		dep. 10.00		dep. 10.20		dep. 10.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.55		dep. 10.15		dep. 10.35		dep. 10.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.10		dep. 10.30		dep. 10.50		dep. 11.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.25		dep. 10.45		dep. 11.05		dep. 11.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.40		dep. 11.00		dep. 11.20		dep. 11.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.55		dep. 11.15		dep. 11.35		dep. 11.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.10		dep. 11.30		dep. 11.50		dep. 12.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.25		dep. 11.45		dep. 12.05		dep. 12.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.40		dep. 12.00		dep. 12.20		dep. 12.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.55		dep. 12.15		dep. 12.35		dep. 12.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.10		dep. 12.30		dep. 12.50		dep. 1.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.25		dep. 12.45		dep. 1.05		dep. 1.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.40		dep. 1.00		dep. 1.20		dep. 1.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.55		dep. 1.15		dep. 1.35		dep. 1.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.10		dep. 1.30		dep. 1.50		dep. 2.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.25		dep. 1.45		dep. 2.05		dep. 2.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.40		dep. 1.60		dep. 2.20		dep. 2.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.55		dep. 2.15		dep. 2.35		dep. 2.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.10		dep. 2.30		dep. 2.50		dep. 3.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.25		dep. 2.45		dep. 3.05		dep. 3.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.40		dep. 2.60		dep. 3.20		dep. 3.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.55		dep. 3.15		dep. 3.35		dep. 3.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.10		dep. 3.30		dep. 3.50		dep. 4.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.25		dep. 3.45		dep. 4.05		dep. 4.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.40		dep. 3.60		dep. 4.20		dep. 4.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.55		dep. 3.75		dep. 4.35		dep. 4.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.10		dep. 3.90		dep. 4.50		dep. 5.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.25		dep. 4.05		dep. 4.65		dep. 5.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.40		dep. 4.20		dep. 4.80		dep. 5.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.55		dep. 4.35		dep. 4.95		dep. 5.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.10		dep. 4.50		dep. 5.10		dep. 6.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.25		dep. 4.65		dep. 5.25		dep. 6.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.40		dep. 4.80		dep. 5.40		dep. 6.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.55		dep. 4.95		dep. 5.55		dep. 6.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.10		dep. 5.10		dep. 5.70		dep. 7.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.25		dep. 5.25		dep. 5.85		dep. 7.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.40		dep. 5.40		dep. 6.00		dep. 7.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.55		dep. 5.55		dep. 6.15		dep. 7.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.10		dep. 5.70		dep. 6.30		dep. 8.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.25		dep. 5.85		dep. 6.45		dep. 8.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.40		dep. 6.00		dep. 6.60		dep. 8.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.55		dep. 6.15		dep. 6.75		dep. 8.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.10		dep. 6.30		dep. 6.90		dep. 9.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.25		dep. 6.45		dep. 7.05		dep. 9.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.40		dep. 6.60		dep. 7.20		dep. 9.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.55		dep. 6.75		dep. 7.35		dep. 9.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.10		dep. 6.90		dep. 7.50		dep. 10.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.25		dep. 7.05		dep. 7.65		dep. 10.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.40		dep. 7.20		dep. 7.80		dep. 10.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.55		dep. 7.35		dep. 7.95		dep. 10.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.10		dep. 7.50		dep. 8.10		dep. 11.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.25		dep. 7.65		dep. 8.25		dep. 11.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.40		dep. 7.80		dep. 8.40		dep. 11.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.55		dep. 7.95		dep. 8.55		dep. 11.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.10		dep. 8.10		dep. 8.70		dep. 12.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.25		dep. 8.25		dep. 8.85		dep. 12.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.40		dep. 8.40		dep. 9.00		dep. 12.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.55		dep. 8.55		dep. 9.15		dep. 12.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.10		dep. 8.70		dep. 9.30		dep. 1.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.25		dep. 8.85		dep. 9.45		dep. 1.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.40		dep. 9.00		dep. 9.60		dep. 1.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.55		dep. 9.15		dep. 9.75		dep. 1.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.10		dep. 9.30		dep. 9.90		dep. 2.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.25		dep. 9.45		dep. 10.05		dep. 2.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.40		dep. 9.60		dep. 10.20		dep. 2.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 1.55		dep. 9.75		dep. 10.35		dep. 2.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.10		dep. 9.90		dep. 10.50		dep. 3.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.25		dep. 10.05		dep. 10.65		dep. 3.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.40		dep. 10.20		dep. 10.80		dep. 3.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 2.55		dep. 10.35		dep. 10.95		dep. 3.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.10		dep. 10.50		dep. 11.10		dep. 4.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.25		dep. 10.65		dep. 11.25		dep. 4.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.40		dep. 10.80		dep. 11.40		dep. 4.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 3.55		dep. 10.95		dep. 11.55		dep. 4.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.10		dep. 11.10		dep. 11.70		dep. 4.70	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.25		dep. 11.25		dep. 11.85		dep. 4.85	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.40		dep. 11.40		dep. 12.00		dep. 5.00	
Yuen Tai	dep. 4.55		dep. 11.55		dep. 12.15		dep. 5.15	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.10		dep. 11.70		dep. 12.30		dep. 5.30	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.25		dep. 11.85		dep. 12.45		dep. 5.45	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.40		dep. 12.00		dep. 12.60		dep. 5.60	
Yuen Tai	dep. 5.55		dep. 12.15		dep. 12.75		dep. 5.75	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.10		dep. 12.30		dep. 12.90		dep. 5.90	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.25		dep. 12.45		dep. 13.05		dep. 6.05	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.40		dep. 12.60		dep. 13.20		dep. 6.20	
Yuen Tai	dep. 6.55		dep. 12.75		dep. 13.35		dep. 6.35	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.10		dep. 12.90		dep. 13.50		dep. 6.50	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.25		dep. 13.05		dep. 13.65		dep. 6.65	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.40		dep. 13.20		dep. 13.80		dep. 6.80	
Yuen Tai	dep. 7.55		dep. 13.35		dep. 13.95		dep. 6.95	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.10		dep. 13.50		dep. 14.10		dep. 7.10	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.25		dep. 13.65		dep. 14.25		dep. 7.25	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.40		dep. 13.80		dep. 14.40		dep. 7.40	
Yuen Tai	dep. 8.55		dep. 13.95		dep. 14.55		dep. 7.55	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.10		dep. 14.10		dep. 14.70		dep. 7.70	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.25		dep. 14.25		dep. 14.85		dep. 7.85	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.40		dep. 14.40		dep. 15.00		dep. 8.00	
Yuen Tai	dep. 9.55		dep. 14.55		dep. 15.15		dep. 8.15	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.10		dep. 14.70		dep. 15.30		dep. 8.30	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.25		dep. 14.85		dep. 15.45		dep. 8.45	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.40		dep. 15.00		dep. 15.60		dep. 8.60	
Yuen Tai	dep. 10.55		dep. 15.15		dep. 15.75		dep. 8.75	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.10		dep. 15.30		dep. 15.90		dep. 8.90	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.25		dep. 15.45		dep. 16.05		dep. 9.05	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.40		dep. 15.60		dep. 16.20		dep. 9.20	
Yuen Tai	dep. 11.55		dep. 15.75		dep. 16.35		dep. 9.35	
Yuen Tai	dep. 12.10		dep. 15.90					

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL
WEBER PIANOS

Artistic in finish, and combine
perfection of touch with un-
equalled quality of tone.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH

WITH ORDER.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

[36-6]

XMAS 1917

Let this be a useful Xmas in Gifts, and you
can't do better than wearables—that is, the right kind.

We have ready for your selection

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

of

USEFUL XMAS GIFTS
FOR MEN.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

[103]

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS

A Cigar that has stood the test of time.

In Boxes of 25 \$4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

GENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1361]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS with or without
board.
Apply to—

A. B.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1402]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Peak.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Buildings.
[1647]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[135]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable
SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-
structed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ISLAND CO., LTD.,
45, Des Vœux Road Central.
[1300]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
[1373]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the
8th January, at 3 p.m., at the PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee
presided by the Director of the Public Works,
tenders will be received for the supply and
laying of pipes for canalization of salt
water (Extension).
The conditions of the tendering, the
Specifications and the Plans of the canaliza-
tion are open to the Public at the PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT, and in the PORTUGUESE
CONSULATE in Hongkong, where they can
be examined all week days.
Macao, Public Works Department, 18th
December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA e MAIA,
Engineer Director.

[1419]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE,
1917.

With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
THEFT OF COAL.

An elderly Chinese, employed as a coal
coolie on the *Taini Maru*, pleaded guilty to
stealing a quantity of coal.

Defendant said there was a quantity of
coal dust, including some large chips,
strewn about the deck of the ship, and
thinking it to be waste, he removed it in
a basket to his house.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$10;
with the alternative of 14 days' hard
labour.

EXPORTATION OF SILVER
DOLLARS.

A Chinese was charged with attempting
to export 90 silver dollars without a
permit.

It was stated that defendant was
arrested at the Kin Hing wharf, and the
money was found tied round his waist.

Defendant said the money was given
him by a friend, who promised to meet
him on the pier.

Mr. Dyer Ball confiscated the money,
and discharged defendant.

THE MURDER OF AN AMAH.

Another Chinese was brought before
Mr. Dyer Ball charged with being con-
cerned in the murder of Wong See, an
amah who was employed under Mr. N.
Jeremiah, at 93, Praya East. It will be
remembered that about a week ago two
cool coolies were arrested in connection
with the crime.

Inspector Terrett asked for a remand,
stating that the police had received cer-
tain information which would probably
lead to the arrest of a fourth defendant.

The case was remanded till December
28th.

CUTTING WOOD.

A little Chinese boy and an elderly man
pleaded guilty to damaging several trees
standing in the grounds of the French
Sanatorium.

Defendants pleaded that the winter was
very severe, and, as they could not pur-
chase fuel, they were compelled to cut
down the branches for firewood.

A French missionary said that several
trees had been damaged during the past
week. He had noticed defendants in the
garden and had warned them off, despite
which they came on Thursday.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined each defendant
\$5; in default, 7 days' hard labour.

STORING NAPHTHA WITHOUT A
LICENCE.

An Indian money-lender, named Oyagar
Singh, owner of a motor garage, was
charged with storing naphtha without a
licence.

Inspector Terrett said defendant had
persistently disobeyed all police warnings
for not enforcing the possession of a
licence by the owner.

Defendant stated that as he had
procured a small supply of naphtha from
one Kowloon Garage, he thought it was
unnecessary to take out a licence.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$50,
remarking that it was a very serious
matter.

A WOMAN WITH A MAUSER
PISTOL.

An elderly Chinese housewife was
charged with the unlawful possession of
a Mauser pistol.

Inspector Browne said defendant was
arrested on board a steamer in harbour.
She refused to give any information as
to how the revolver came into her posses-
sion.

Defendant now stated that a stranger
gave her the revolver to take ashore, pro-
mising to reward her handsomely. She
was not aware that it was contrary to
regulations.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$100, and
ordered the confiscation of the revolver.

THEFT OF BRASS FROM TAIKOO
DOCKYARD.

A Chinese employed by the Taikoo
Dockyard pleaded guilty to stealing a
quantity of brass from the yard.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for
the defence, said that defendant had a
wife and two children depending on him.
He had lately fallen into bad company
and had taken to smoking opium.
Defendant's relatives hoped that the
Magistrate would deal with defendant
leniently, as this was his first offence.

Mr. Bird, of the Taikoo Dockyard,
stated that defendant was arrested while
coming out of the Dockyard with the
brass in his possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant
to one month's hard labour.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENEMY STEAMERS AND
CHINA TEA.

In the House of Commons on October
22nd, Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the
President of the Board of Trade whether
the Government had been able to borrow
any of the enemy steamers which were
taken over by the Chinese Government
when they entered into the war; and, if
so, whether he could grant to British mer-
chants who have tea on their hands in
China, owing to the recent prohibition
and lack of cargo space, permission to
take advantage of the new cargo space
which would be available to ship some of
their tea home, in view of the scarcity
and high price of the article at the pre-
sent time.

Mr. Yeo asked the President of the
Board of Trade, if he could state the
exact position regarding the negotiations
for the import into Great Britain of a
certain amount of China tea; whether
he was aware that British dealers in
China have on their hands a large quan-
tity of chests of tea which they bought in
expectation of being allowed to ship to
Great Britain; and whether, in view of
the shortage of tea, arrangements would
be made for some of this tea to be ship-
ped to this country in neutral vessels.

Mr. G. J. Wardle (Parliamentary Sec-
retary to the Board of Trade), replied:
I will answer these questions together.
In view of the existing tennage situa-
tion, I am afraid that I cannot under-
take at present to authorise the import
of foreign tea. If the tennage situation
were materially relieved in the manner
suggested in the question of the hon.
member for the Wirral division of Che-
shire, the question might be reconsidered.
I understand that negotiations are
at present proceeding in regard to the
future employment for the use of the
Allies of ex-enemy vessels interned in
China, but that no decision has yet been
reached.

Mr. T. Lough asked whether, as the
Government had the first call on all
ships, the hon. gentleman would explain
why it was that the tennage difficulty was
not relieved by allowing merchants to use
vessels left over by the Governments?

Mr. Wardle—The whole question is a
very difficult one. The arrangements be-
tween the different Departments take so
much that it is impossible for the Gov-
ernment at the present time to permit
any importation of foreign tea.

Mr. Parker, replying to a question by
Mr. Anderson, said that present shortage
of tea was due to the restrictions of im-
ports in the early months of the year.
Lord Rhonda, had now arranged with
the Shipping Controller for adequate
imports, and it was hoped the situation
would improve towards the end of the
year. The arrangements made would
mean that all imports would be made on
behalf of the Government, prices and
profits being controlled at all stages.
Steps were being taken to secure a more
adequate distribution of supplies.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.
HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.
Thursday, 27th inst. :—
8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
SAIYINGPUS DIVISION.
Thursday, 27th inst. :—
4.20 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
Saturday, 28th inst. :—
2.30 p.m. Band practice.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.
Thursday, 27th inst. :—
1.20 p.m. Banding practice.
Friday, 28th inst. :—
4.20 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.
"B" Section.
Thursday, 27th inst. :—
4.30 p.m. First aid class.
Friday, 28th inst. :—
1.20 p.m. Squad drill.
(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
District Supt. in Charge of District.
Hongkong, December 22nd, 1917.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

The quartermaster of the s.s. *Tung
Tung* pleaded guilty to being in unlaw-
ful possession of twenty taels of opium.
It was stated that defendant was ar-
rested while attempting to leave the steam-
er in a sampan, with the opium con-
cealed upon his person.

Defendant said he bought the opium at
Saigon and was taking it to Shanghai
when he was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$1,500;
in default, six months' hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with being in
unlawful possession of 17 taels of opium.

Defendant stated that a friend gave
him the opium. He could produce his
friend, if he were allowed to go in search
of him.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till
to-day.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

Robert Lam, a Chinese, who, it is
alleged, had in his possession a quantity
of forged bank notes, was arrested by the
Singapore Police in 1912. He escaped
from custody, and found his way to
Hongkong, where he was arrested only a
few days ago. Defendant is in police
custody at present awaiting the arrival
of an escort with an extradition warrant.

The Captain Superintendent of Police
(Mr. C. McI. Messer) asked Mr. J. R.
Wood for a remand.

Defendant appealed to the Magistrate
to order the police to return his office
keys, as he wished to hand them over to
his wife, to enable her to get some money
from the cash-box for expenses.

Mr. McI. Messer said he had no objec-
tion to this.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for
a week, and granted the defendant's
application.

GERMAN MENTALITY.
VIEWS OF A PRUSSIAN GIRL.

The following is a letter written by a
Prussian schoolgirl to a friend in Swit-
zerland, and reproduced in *The Scots-
man*. The writer undoubtedly is young.
Therefore it is quite safe to assume that
her views are reflected, and consequently
throw a very good side-light on the
peculiar mental condition of the average
German—the German of Kultur, for her
father is the State Councilor of Ar-
chitecture:—

Frankfurt-on-Oder, 20th July, 1916.

Mr. Dear Louise:—The contents of your
last letter would have hurt me had I
not known that your thoughts of our
glorious war resulted from sheer igno-
rance.

You are in a country rendered effe-
minate by the influence of old-fashioned
ideas of liberty, a country which is at
least two centuries behind ours. You are
in need of a good dose of Prussian
culture.

It is evident that you, a Swiss girl,
with your French sympathies, can not
understand how my heart, the heart of
a young German girl, passionately de-
sired this war. Speaking of it some
years ago, my father said to us:
"Children, Germany is getting too
small for us; we shall have to go to
France again in order to find more
room." It is our fault if France will not
understand that more money and land
are necessary for us!

And you reproach us that our soldiers
have been very cruel to the Belgian
rabble, and you speak also of the de-
struction of Reims, and of the burning
of villages and towns. Well, that is war.
As in every other undertaking, we are
past masters in the making of war.

You have a great deal to learn before
you can come up to our standard, and
I can assure you that what has been done
so far is a mere bagatelle compared with
what will follow.

As a matter of fact, there is but one
race worthy of ruling the world, and
which has already attained the highest
degree of civilization. That race is ours,
the Prussians; for we Germans in
general are the lords of the world, the
excellence among the Germans, and among them,
All other nations, and among them,
unfortunately, the Swiss, are degenerate
and of inferior worth. That is why I
have always been so proud of being a
true Prussian.

Yesterday, again, our pastor explained
to us convincingly that our first parents,
Adam and Eve, were also Prussians.
That is quite easy to understand, because
the Bible tells us that the German God,
created us all after his own image, I
mean, all men are descended from Adam
and his wife; it follows that only Prus-
sians, or at least Germans, ought to
exist in the world, and that all who
push on and prosper ought to belong to
us. You must admit that that is logic,
and that is why our motto is, "God
with us, Germany above everything."

You know now why we wish this
war. It is not shameful that other na-
tions, who have no right to existence on
the earth, wish to diminish our heritage.
We are the divine fruit, and the others
are only weeds. That is why our great
Emperor has decided to put an end to
all these injustices, and to extirpate the
weeds. Do you understand that now?

I remain, your school friend,
KATIE HAMEL.

A GREAT MORAL CRUSADE

"ITALY WILL BE ALL RIGHT IN
THE END"

At Tonyandy recently General Smuts
addressed a crowded and enthusiastic
meeting of 3,000 persons and an overflow
meeting of 2,000 more. We had all made
mistakes during the war, he said, but
the greatest mistake of all was made by
the German General Staff before the war
when they thought that they could
accumulate huge armies and armaments
and stamp upon their neighbours in
order to achieve the mastery of the world.
This had not turned out to be a military
war at all. It was a war, not of armies,
but of peoples, a war of ultimate prin-
ciples. It would not be decided on the
battlefield. The true battlefield was the
soul of the people.

What were the ultimate issues? The
British Empire was based on liberty,
constitutional government, and freedom.
In Germany these things were regarded
as claspings. There the citizen was a
pawn of the State. The war was not
about territories, or any small issue. It
was a moral and a spiritual war, a war
between God and the Devil. Germany
had a war map showing the territories
she had conquered. We wanted to see
the German war map become a scrap of
paper.

"You will have military ups and
downs," General Smuts went on. "I
have noticed to-day a certain amount of
misgiving and discouragement about what
is happening in Italy. Do not lose your
sense of proportion. These are small
things. Italy will be all right in the end.
Our sympathies go out to her in her
trouble, and more, our strong arm
will go out to her in her trouble, and
you will find in the end that this grave
danger that is threatening Italy may not
only be warded off, but may be turned
into an instrument which will help us to
beat the enemy. It will not help Ger-
many to victory. That you may be cer-
tain of."

Be not disheartened over
any news that you get. Do not lose your
sense of relative values. The invisible
forces of the universe and the conscience
of mankind are all on your side.
(Cheers.)

General Smuts went on to demand
security for the future progress of
civilization, the abolition of standing
armies, and the establishment of the
rights of the small nations. "I look
upon this war," he added, "as a great
moral crusade. I believe that the nation
which was strongest in the military
sense will turn out to be the weakest
because it has the least moral stock.
Stand firm, and I tell you that, as sure
as I stand here, victory is secure."
(Cheers.)

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA
THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Special Engagement
of theFANTASTIC
STARSSUNDAY, DEC. 23RD,
9.15.IN A NEW AND VARIED
PROGRAMME.

[1420]

First Presentation anywhere in

China of the Great Spectacular

Film

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

5 Reels of LOVE, ROMANCE
and DARING.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MATINEE MONDAY.

[1421]

IN THE MATTER OF THE
COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION
ACT, 1909.IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL
BANK OF CHINA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
SEVENTH AND FINAL RETURN
OF CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND at the
Rate of FORTY CENTS (Hongkong Cur-
rency) per Share will be paid on and after
SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER,
1917, at Noon, to registered holders of A
and B Shares upon Application to—

In the case of Shares on the London
Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thornes Chambers,
Ingram Court,

167, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial
(Hongkong) Register:—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
3 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Share Certificates must be produced for
endorsement.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1297]

IN THE MATTER OF THE
COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION
ACT, 1909,

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL
BANK OF CHINA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
FINAL GENERAL MEETING of
the above-named Company will be held at
the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered
Bank Building, 3 Queen's Road Central,
Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-
DAY (SATURDAY) 22nd DECEMBER, 1917,
at Noon precisely, for the purpose of having
the Account of the Liquidator, showing the
manner in which the Winding up has been
conducted and the property of the Company
disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of
hearing any explanations that may be given
by the Liquidator, and to pass his remunera-
tion, and also to pass the following Extra-
ordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents
of the Company, and of the Liquidator
thereof be retained by the Liquidator,
he undertaking to destroy the same at
the expiration of five years from
Dissolution of the Company."

A. R. LOWE, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1298]

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in
accordance with Regulation published
under Government Notification No. 514 of
23rd November, 1917, commencing from 1st
JANUARY next, all PRIVATE RICKSHAS
have to be LICENSED at an Annual
Licence fee of \$10 payable in advance.
RICKSHA DRIVERS have to be Licensed
at a fee of 30 cents Half-Yearly.

C. McI. MESSER,

Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1917. [1393]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the General Police
Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION or PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the per-
sonal particulars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE DEFENCE CORPS CAMP

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Many of the remarks about Camp appearing this morning under the head of "Random Reflections" appear to have been written with an insufficient knowledge of facts.

Taking the paragraphs in order, the only comment on the first is that in wet weather it is usual to dig trenches round tents to drain off the water, and I have never before heard the view expressed that they render the ground sodden. The adjoining unit took a great deal of trouble, saving our men the fog of digging trenches, which is appreciated by those who were there, and it might be said here that the Defence Corps have a great deal to thank them for in other ways also. The tents were blown down in most cases owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the occupants, who did not slacken the ropes, which contract very powerfully on getting damp, and naturally draw the pegs out.

Regarding the second paragraph, Officers, N.C.O.s, and men all used the same bedding and blankets, and the suggestion that a careful distinction was made is mischievous and incorrect.

It was stated in Orders that anyone could bring his own bedding if he liked, but I may say that I slept on the ground using the bedding issued, which seemed all right, though a little more straw might have been put in the mattresses.

Regarding the cost of beer I know nothing beyond the fact that the Sergeants run their own mess all the year round, and if their funds in hand allow lower charges, it seems nobody's concern but their own.

The remarks about depleted staffs, in the next paragraph, seem somewhat beside the point. The sacrifices were in most cases made by employees, who gave up all the time at their disposal for recreation for 4 or 5 weeks on end. None of the firm's time was spent at Camp in my own case, and I feel that if there has been a sacrifice it has been on my own part, and that my respected companion did not participate therein. I have yet to learn whether those who obtained exemption for various reasons spent the time in their offices—but there seemed a lot of motoring and golf going on round Fan-ling.

Regarding the cost of the Camp it might be well to remember that we are at war, and that anything in reason that improves the efficiency of the local forces is necessary at present. No one, as far as I know, has objected to the very large amount spent lately on new roads, which serve only for the pleasure of motorists at present, however useful they may be in future. I might instance the road between Aberdeen, Deep Water Bay, and Stanley. If economy is necessary this might well have been left until after the war, and the cost would have paid for many camps.

As to the food, it seemed much as usual in previous Camps. Officers, N.C.O.s, and men fared alike, and any complaint should have been made at the time in Camp.

I believe it is untrue that a European Hotel offered to supply requirements at a lower cost than the Chinese contractor, the difficulty being the disposal of refuse and other extras.

No sham fighting was carried out with ball cartridge, nor were bullets fired over ground held by an opposing force. Similar field firing has been carried on for many years past, though in small units only, and indeed a force without experience of the use of ball could hardly be considered even moderately efficient.

Regarding the machine-guns, this is not the first time volunteer guns have fired over my head here, and they were in charge of a fully qualified and experienced officer.

There was no compulsion in the case of the railway bridge, and anyone could adopt the alternative of wading through the creek, though I believe no one took it. How would "Roderick" have got the men across?

I agree with the remarks about the Fire Brigade.

As to the last paragraph I have no knowledge of any warning about giving information of the Camp to the papers. Are there no newspaper representatives in the Defence Corps?

In conclusion, I should like to take the opportunity to say that everyone I have met, without exception, who has had actual experience of the Camp, has appreciated the hard work, consideration, and courtesy of the A.C. and all ranks of the adjoining unit. Opinions have been freely expressed that the efficiency of all ranks of the Defence Corps has been very greatly increased by the Camp, and those who attended have the satisfaction of knowing that they have completed a real personal sacrifice of the limited time available for recreation in order to become more useful to the Colony.—Yours truly,

Hongkong, 21st December, 1917.

SPORT. CRICKET

Three league matches are down for decision this afternoon and ought to provide interesting games. The Club will entertain the Navy on their own ground, and while they are strong favourites for the points, anything may happen and it is quite on the boards that the sailors will treat the Club as they did the leaders in the competition. The Club did not create a very favourable impression last week in their friendly match against the University, but it is admitted that they are a strong batting combination and there is the possibility that we shall see a 200 score this afternoon.

Craigengower play the Gunners, and, after their defeat last week, they will be on their mettle and will probably win, if they can do anything respectable with the bat. At Causeway Bay the Engineers will endeavour to repeat their last Saturday's performance, and the Chinese will have to be at the top of their form to prevent them winning. Unless Ng Sze Kwong comes away with another big score it is odds on the Service men, and even if the C.R.C. make a lot of runs it will be difficult for them to get more than one point from a very keen side who improve with every match. The home team will have an opportunity to see smart fielding, and it may do them good.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES. LEAGUE

Hongkong v. Navy—on Club Ground.

Craigengower v. R.G.A.—at Craigengower.

C.R.C. v. Engineers, at Causeway Bay. The friendly match between the University and K.C.C. (B), which was to have been played at Kowloon, has been postponed on account of the ground being laid out in connection with the fair on January 1st.

CRAIGENGOWER v. R.G.A.

In this home league fixture to be played to-day at 2 p.m. Craigengower will be represented by—A. M. Grimmett, J. S. Graham, L. A. Rose, D. D. Noria, M. H. Abbas, D. K. Kharas, F. Repp, E. Schepel, T. Ford, F. S. Thompson and B. Bass.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. MR. PONSONBY-FANE'S H.K. UNIVERSITY XI.

The following will be the sides in the above match, which is to be played on the Civil Service Ground on Monday, 24th December, at 11 a.m.

Civil Service—Hon. Mr. C. G. G. C. M. G., B. E. O. Bird, W. H. Dixon, E. W. Hamilton, J. C. C. Fletcher, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, C. M. W. Reynolds, R. C. Witchell, T. Syme-Thomson and P. T. Lambie.

Mr. Ponsonby-Fane's team—K. Brayshaw, W. Gittens, A. de Souza, Ng Sze Kwong, Ng Sze Yuen, E. Ponsonby-Fane, A. H. Rumjahn, F. A. Redmond, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, and Yew Man Tam.

HONGKONG C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES.

The following will represent the Club in the above match on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, play commencing at 2 p.m. on 25th and at 10 a.m. on the 26th:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), K. Brayshaw, P. H. Cobb, D. E. Donnelly, E. W. Hamilton, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, G. E. Marley, H. E. Muriel, E. Ponsonby-Fane, J. Stalker.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

On Saturday the H.K.D.C. won their third victory in the United Services League, defeating the Middlesex by two goals to one. They were rather fortunate to win, as the two goals which they scored would have been saved by a good many goalkeepers with a little luck.

In the second division the R.E. Reserves had the satisfaction of beating St. Joseph's College to the tune of four goals to one—no mean performance. The last time these teams met the score was reversed, St. Joseph's winning by four goals to one. The St. Joseph's team has not deteriorated, but the R.E. junior team has improved out of all recognition, and will now have to be seriously reckoned with in the fight for championship honours. The Staff and Departments won their first match of the season at the expense of Kowloon. The Middlesex Reserves are now the only team that has not yet won a match in the second division, but there is plenty of time for them to do so as they have only played four matches.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CITY HALL WORK PARTY. LETTER FROM LADY MAY

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—148 vests; 100 bed jackets; 50 shrouds; 188 shirts; 112 pairs of slippers; 2 eye bandages; 20 dozen milk covers; 8 surgical shirts; 36 covers; 7 pairs of boots; 20 big mosquito nets; 6 hand mosquito nets; 8 mops; 5 dozen handkerchiefs; 24 scrubbers; 1 quilt; 76 small pillows; 3 holdalls; 24 floor swabs; 7 reversible jackets and 1 case of slippers.

These were packed in five cases for Bombay on the 14th and 21st inst. This work party sent 400 handkerchiefs to the men of the garrison with best Christmas wishes.

The City Hall will be closed for work on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 24th and 25th, and also on Monday December 31st, and Tuesday, January 1st, but will be open for the giving out of work on the mornings of Friday, December 28th, and Friday, January 1st.

A letter has been received from Lady May in which she says:—"I have been reading in the China Mail every week the accounts of all the splendid work you have all done, and many a time have I meant to sit down and write and congratulate you all, but you know how one's days get filled up. What a splendid success 'Our Day' seems to have been too. I feel a terrible slacker though I am working regularly at a Red Cross party here. Please remember me kindly to all your busy workers, and say how much I am looking forward to seeing them again. Your days at the City Hall sound quite festive."

We wish all members of the work party a very happy holiday and will hope to see them all in the New Year, ready for the work which is all that we women out here can do to bring some little help and comfort to our men who are fighting.

EMMA M. STARR.

Hongkong, December 21st, 1917.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

The magnificent photo-drama, "Damon and Pythias," which will have its first presentation at the Victoria Theatre on Monday afternoon, appeals to everyone, for no incident in earth's history, no love of man for man, has been so idealized as the example of these noble warriors of Greece. Those who have not seen this splendid film should not lose the opportunity now offered them.

There is one first division match down for decision to-day, and two in the second division. The Club meet their last week's opponents, and the result should be an even game.

Football followers are well catered for on Boxing Day, when two exhibition matches in aid of charity are to be played. The first game should be very interesting, and it would be difficult to say which side is the stronger. The civilian team is the fatter.

In the England and Scotland match the Scottish team will have a tremendous task. The Englishman possess a most formidable forward line, and it will be surprising if they cannot manage to notch a few goals. Their defence, too, is strong. It is reported that Black and Hutchinson are doubtful starters, but even so, England possesses in Strang and Dickenson two men almost, if not equal, as good. The team representing Scotland is not weak, and Irvine, who has very favourably impressed those who have seen him in the forward line, may turn out to be equally useful at back, in which case the Scottish defence will be very strong. A good game is certain.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

H.K.F.C. v. Middlesex Regiment.—Club ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Tucker.

DIVISION II.

St. Joseph's College v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.—Navy ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Townsend.

Kowloon v. 87th Co. R.G.A.—Club ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Dickinson.

R.G.A. v. NAVY.

This match arranged for to-day (Saturday) has been cancelled, as the Navy were unable to raise a team.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The "B" Co. H.K.D.C. and Royal Engineers met in the second round of the tournament at the Soldiers' Club on Thursday evening. Both the games went to the Defence Corps. Scores:—"B" Co. H.K.D.C. 3-1. Mr. Johnson 189 C.O.M.S. Reakes 189. Mr. Gray 250. Corpl. Adams 185.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated December 21st, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 14th December, and, in the interval, our local market has been quiet, with the exception of Indo-China. Deferred shares, which have almost entirely monopolized attention, and in which a very large business has been done. Very heavy cash buying started the ball rolling, and with higher rates cabled from London, our market closed very strong. Other shares continue firm, and we look for a broadening market in the New Year. Shanghai market has been quiet and featureless. Singapore market is dull and prices are mostly lower, owing to difficulties in regard to freight. The price of the raw material in London is rather higher.

Our to-day's wired quotations are as follows:—

Alor Gajahs	4.35
Ayer Pannas	11.20
Glenalya	2.45
Kedabs	4.00
Kempas	2.70
Malaka Pindas	2.75
Malakoffs	4.30
New Serendabs	4.70
Sandyrofts	2.50
Tapahs	2.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 4/4. Bar Silver is quoted at 43/1. Sterling T.T. is 2/11. Singapore T.T. is 127/8. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 67/8, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s bills is nominal at about 68/8.

BARRS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have come to business at \$600, but more shares are on offer.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions could be placed at \$750, and North Chinas at \$115. Canton have sellers at \$300. Yangtze are nominal at \$205 with ex. 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires are in demand at \$100, but Hongkong Fires remain nominal at \$310.

SHARPS.—AUGUSTINE Deferred have had a further big rise, and after very heavy cash buying in the early part of the week, round about \$150 to \$160, the market has steadily advanced until this afternoon, when, upon receipt of a London quotation of \$24, the price has gone up by leaps and bounds, and we close with probable buyers for cash at \$180 and for March at \$190. Very few sellers are in evidence and market closes very strong. Douglas have been neglected, and no sales are reported. Shares are on offer at \$77. Steamboats have been dull and lifeless, with sellers at \$16. Star Ferries are nominal at \$28.

UNION.—Shells are quoted at 112/- buyers, but no shares are forthcoming. The London quotation is wired at 115/- ex. div. of 2/- just declared. Langkats are outstaid at \$15. Ural Caspians are nominal at 30/-.

REVENUES.—Business has been done in China Sugars at \$93 and \$91 and they close at the latter figure. Sales of Malabons were made at \$36, but further shares are offering at the rate.

MINING.—Rauhs have been put through at \$2.50 and a few more shares are obtainable at the rate. Kailans have sellers at 40/-. Tynocks are nominal at 31/3.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved their position and have been done at \$125 and \$124 and close steady at \$124. Kowloon Wharves have been the medium of a fair business at \$93 and \$91 and close firm with probable buyers at \$94. Shanghai Docks are on offer at \$15.75.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Lands have been dealt in at \$90 and more shares are wanted. Hotels and Centrals are both in demand at \$90. Humphreys can be placed at \$94. West points remain nominal and unchanged at \$81.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewes are rather lower at \$15.75. Shanghai Cottons are offering at \$119. Sales of Yangtzeopos are reported at \$15.80. Kung Yiks are nominal at \$15.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A small business has been done in Cements at from \$7.35 to \$7.50 and they close steady at \$7.40. Other shares in this section have been neglected, but there are buyers of China Borneos at \$7. of China Lights at \$3.50, of Providents at \$7. of Dairy Farms at \$96, and of Electric at \$48. Bopes are wanted at \$99. Tramways have buyers at \$9, but sellers ask \$9.40. Watsons are offering at \$5.60.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 30th October, 1917	\$24,205.43
Members, Kowloon Customs	20.00
Staff, per Mr. O. D. Gander	10.00
M.S.B. Sub. for Nov./Dec.	10.00
Mr. J. G. Beale for Oct./Nov.	40.00
D.A.W. for Nov./Dec.	10.00
Penalty	20.00
Members, Kowloon Customs	20.00
Staff, per Mr. A. F. Reynolds, for November and December	44.00
G.A.P.	10.00
C.R.B.	5.00
Collected on Guy Fawkes' Day —by the children in Kowloon	28.90
Docks	20.00
Collected on Guy Fawkes' Day —Cheques from Kowloon children	30.00
Collected by Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton, List No. 6	361.00
Expended to 30th Oct., 1917	\$24,787.43
Since expended: 10,000 Cigarettes for Soldiers' and Sailors' entertainments (local)	2,395.33
2,000 Cigarettes, and 12 lbs. tobacco for local troops	
1,875 Cigarettes to Garrison Sergeants' Mess	
300,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the front	613.09
Balance in hand	\$ 918.44

W. A. DOWLEY (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer).

Hongkong, December 21st, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

NO BETTER VALUE IN

XMAS GIFTS

IS OBTAINABLE THAN IN
THOSE SHOWN BY

LANE, CRAWFORD

& COMPANY,

WHICH ARE OF THE HIGHEST
QUALITY AND YET OF LOW PRICE.

A VISIT TO OUR STORE WILL PROVE THAT
THERE IS NO NEED TO BUY OTHER THAN

BRITISH GOODS FOR YOUR GIFTS.

The Store will be Open all Day on TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 22nd inst., and MONDAY, the 24th inst.

18

COLUMBIA DRY BATTERIES

Manufactured by

NATIONAL CARBON CO., U.S.A.

COST LESS—LAST LONGER

Specially designed to withstand climatic conditions of China. For use with telephones, bells, etc.

FRESH STOCK ON HAND

Multiple type dry batteries in hermetically sealed cans are specially adapted for use for ignition work, such as automobiles, motor boats, stationary engines, etc.

Refer to

Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

1128

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

A
Large Variety
of

Xmas Presents.

Fancy Bags, Hdkfs., Pincushions, Fitted Work Bags
Sachets, Entoutcas. Silk and Wool Scarves,
Handsome Fur Sets.

Children's

Wool Jackets, Wool and Silk Shoes, Toilet Sets, etc.

The Store will be Open all Day TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 22nd inst., and MONDAY, the 24th inst.

18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

R. P. ROBERTS, Master of the British steamer "PROMINENT," hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by the members of my crew during the ship's stay in port.

R. P. ROBERTS,
Master. [1425]

BOXING DAY.

FOOTBALL.

CLUB GROUND,
CHARITY MATCHES.

2.30 P.M.

SERVICES & CIVILIANS.

Admission to Stand 50 Cts.
Front Seats 20 Cts.

4.00 P.M.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

Admission to Stand \$1.00
Front Seats 50 Cts.

Proceeds will be given to the Halifax and Star and Garter Funds. [1423]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,
A. E. LOWE,
Secretary. [1423]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,
A. E. LOWE,
Secretary. [1424]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917. [1406]

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely CLOSED on CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR DAYS. On the other Holidays the Office will be open for all purposes as follows:—

MONDAY, the 24th December,
9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, the 26th December,
9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports. [1407]

NOTICE

OUR STORE will be OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 22nd inst., and MONDAY, the 24th inst., **MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.** [1416]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 22nd December 1917, All Departments will be Open for business until 6 P.M. and on MONDAY, the 24th inst., until 7 P.M.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1917. [1417]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that in future the Charge for TEA, including the PRIVILEGE OF DANCING, will be \$1.00 per head, 25% of which sum will be Donated by the Hotel Company to WAR CHARITIES.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1409]

INTIMATIONS

5% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF DRAWN BONDS.

THE Repayment of 5% Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to \$1,700,000 will commence on 10th December, 1917. The Repayment will be made in SILVER.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Peking, 28th November, 1917. [1391]

5% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the 3rd Drawing for Repayment of the 5 percent Military Loan Bonds held on 2nd October, 1917, Bonds to the value of \$1,700,000.00 have been drawn, which amount constitutes about one-fifth of the Bonds recognized by this Ministry. A List of Drawn Bonds is published in the Government Gazette and other newspapers.

Repayment of Bonds sold in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. THE BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai, will transfer funds for Repayment of Bonds sold through the Batavia, Soa Po. SAR. In Cuba, Repayment will be made by the Changsha Guild upon surrender of the Bonds to the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai; in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL; in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK; in Fukien by the BANK OF CHINA; in the above cases, Repayment of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai.

Drawn Bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining Coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of 11th Coupon. If all remaining Coupons (beginning with the 12th Coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the repayable principal.

Drawn Bonds must be presented for Repayment within five years from the date of Third Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become Null and Void.

\$1,000 each. \$100 each.

No.	Tickets	No.	Tickets
9-10	2	125-155	31
21-22	2	1011-1041	31
23-24	2	1072-1102	31
25-26	2	1123-1153	31
27-28	2	1258-1288	31
29-30	2	1354-1384	31
31-32	2	1459-1489	31
33-34	2	1564-1594	31
35-36	2	1669-1699	31
37-38	2	1774-1804	31
39-40	2	1879-1909	31
41-42	2	1984-2014	31
43-44	2	2089-2119	31
45-46	2	2194-2224	31
47-48	2	2299-2329	31
49-50	2	2394-2424	31
51-52	2	2529-2559	31
53-54	2	2634-2664	31
55-56	2	2739-2769	31
57-58	2	2844-2874	31
59-60	2	2949-2979	31
61-62	2	3054-3084	31
63-64	2	3159-3189	31
65-66	2	3264-3294	31
67-68	2	3369-3399	31
69-70	2	3474-3504	31
71-72	2	3579-3609	31
73-74	2	3684-3714	31
75-76	2	3789-3819	31
77-78	2	3894-3924	31
79-80	2	3929-3959	31
81-82	2	4034-4064	31
83-84	2	4139-4169	31
85-86	2	4244-4274	31
87-88	2	4349-4379	31
89-90	2	4454-4484	31
91-92	2	4559-4589	31
93-94	2	4664-4694	31
95-96	2	4769-4799	31
97-98	2	4874-4904	31
99-100	2	4979-5009	31
101-102	2	5084-5114	31
103-104	2	5189-5219	31
105-106	2	5294-5324	31
107-108	2	5399-5429	31
109-110	2	5494-5524	31
111-112	2	5599-5629	31
113-114	2	5694-5724	31
115-116	2	5799-5829	31
117-118	2	5894-5924	31
119-120	2	5929-5959	31
121-122	2	6034-6064	31
123-124	2	6139-6169	31
125-126	2	6244-6274	31
127-128	2	6349-6379	31
129-130	2	6454-6484	31
131-132	2	6559-6589	31
133-134	2	6664-6694	31
135-136	2	6769-6799	31
137-138	2	6874-6904	31
139-140	2	6979-7009	31
141-142	2	7084-7114	31
143-144	2	7189-7219	31
145-146	2	7294-7324	31
147-148	2	7399-7429	31
149-150	2	7494-7524	31
151-152	2	7599-7629	31
153-154	2	7694-7724	31
155-156	2	7799-7829	31
157-158	2	7894-7924	31
159-160	2	7929-7959	31
161-162	2	8034-8064	31
163-164	2	8139-8169	31
165-166	2	8244-8274	31
167-168	2	8349-8379	31
169-170	2	8454-8484	31
171-172	2	8559-8589	31
173-174	2	8664-8694	31
175-176	2	8769-8799	31
177-178	2	8874-8904	31
179-180	2	8979-9009	31
181-182	2	9084-9114	31
183-184	2	9189-9219	31
185-186	2	9294-9324	31
187-188	2	9399-9429	31
189-190	2	9494-9524	31
191-192	2	9599-9629	31
193-194	2	9694-9724	31
195-196	2	9799-9829	31
197-198	2	9894-9924	31
199-200	2	9929-9959	31

877. 4.00

\$10 each. \$5 each.

		35102-35310	215
		35822-37036	215
		37467-37596	450
		38367-38778	420
		39001-39068	65
		39373-39379	107
		39803-39810	3
		39831-39825	5
		39861-39865	5
		39878-39885	10
		39893-39895	10
			5,420
<hr/>			
\$10 each.		\$5 each.	
No.	Tickets	No.	Tickets
1993-2372	380	2582-3109	528
4273-4653	380	3750-6277	258
5053-5412	380	6806-7533	728
5793-5557	760	7882-9277	1,066
7313-7693	380	9874-10590	717
7745-10595	61	114301	1
1111-1171	61	67584-68421	837
1183-1193	61	70006-70533	528
1335-11476	123	71580-72645	1,066
1159-1169	61	86150-86577	428
2148-12508	61	83206-83733	528

THE WAR.

THE ALLIES' WAR-AIMS. RUSSIA RELEASING AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS.

FRENCH CRUISER TORPEDOED. ATTACKING SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

PETROGRAD IN STATE OF SIEGE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, December 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery firing at Puschendaele.

The Portuguese repulsed raiders south-eastward of Laventie.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders south-east of Guemappe.

The enemy raided two posts in the neighbourhood of Avion.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing at Ploegstreet Wood, and Polygon Wood.

AVIATION.

The Australian Air-Squadrons did good work on Monday. Two of their pilots were attacked by many scouts, but they brought down one and dispersed the remainder.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped 120 bombs on railway stations and trenches.

There was intense air-fighting all day which was greatly in our favour.

We brought down nine and drove down three machines. Three of our machines are missing.

Last night we bombed St. Denis, Westrem, Roulers, and Lightervolde aerodromes, and Thourout, Ledeghem, Cambrai and Menin railway stations.

All our machines returned.

CONDITIONS AT THE FRONT.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—Deep, frozen snow is rendering transport most difficult and big operations have become almost impossible, but the enemy is displaying considerable activity. A good deal of movement is in progress behind the German lines under suspicious circumstances, based upon past experience, as the enemy is using the Red Cross flag freely.

The recent spirited attack south of Polderhoek Chateau only met with success owing to our men having used up all available grenades.

Referring to the much-bruited reports of the arrival of a number of fresh enemy Divisions in Belgium from the Eastern Front, the Correspondent arrives at a liberal estimate that the trench strength of each of such divisions does not exceed 3,500 infantrymen of all ranks.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY BOMBARDS FRONT LINE

PARIS, December 19th.

A communiqué states:—Enemy artillery bombarded at night-time the front line south of Juvincourt, in Argonne, and at Four-de-Paris.

Our guns effectively replied.

A repeated attempt to reach our positions at Four-de-Paris was repulsed.

The enemy dropped 50 bombs on Dunkirk on the night of the 18th inst., but no casualties resulted.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, December 20th.

A communiqué states:—There was a reciprocal bombardment in the regions of Juvincourt, north of Cauciers Wood, Hartmannswillerkopf and Schoenholz.

GERMAN STRENGTH

PARIS, December 19th.

There are still 113 enemy divisions on the Eastern Front, of which 77 are German and 36 Austrian, compared with 137 in September, but these are of little value.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

PARIS, December 19th.

A Naval communiqué reports:—The old cruiser *Chateau Renault*, utilised as a transport, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on the morning of the 14th inst.

All on board were saved, except ten sailors who are missing.

The submarine was destroyed.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS CAPTURE PRISONERS.

LONDON, December 19th.

An Italian official report states:—After violent efforts to advance southwards from Col Caprile to Mount Pertica, the enemy only succeeded in gaining advantages at Mount Aholone. Nevertheless, we captured 100 prisoners.

Our Naval forces prevented an attempt to cross the Vecchia-Piave.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOMBS DROPPED ON BRUGES

LONDON, December 30th.

The Admiralty announce that Naval aircraft dropped large quantities of explosives on the Brugse Works at Bruges on Tuesday night and obtained direct hits. A large fire was observed.

They also bombed Vlissinghem aerodrome yesterday afternoon, securing direct hits.

They destroyed one enemy machine and drove down another.

One of our machines is missing.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FOOD QUESTION.

MEATLESS DAY WEEKLY.

LONDON, December 20th.

Lord Rhonda is arranging to fix in January the maximum prices of various grades of home live-stock.

The Food Controller imposes from the New Year a meatless day weekly, on which no cooked or uncooked meat will be sold.

The Food Controller also proposes to limit retail sales after January 31st to three-quarters of the October sales.

TEA PRICES FIXED.

The Food Minister announces that from December 31st the maximum prices of tea will be:—Class A, 2/4 per pound, B 2/8 to 3/-, C 3/- to 3/4 (up to 3/8 in Ireland), D 3/8, and uncontrolled 3/8. From January 15th, control tea may not be sold mixed with uncontrolled tea, and if control tea of two grades is mixed the mixture must be sold at the price of the lower grade.

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had no official information that Russia has repudiated her financial obligations.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PETROGRAD IN STATE OF SIEGE.

PETROGRAD, December 20th.

Petrograd is declared to be in a state of siege. All street meetings and gatherings are prohibited.

Attempts to pilage the wine stores, shops and private dwellings will be suppressed by machine-guns without warning.

Nobody is allowed out after nine o'clock in the evening without authorisation by House Committees.

EARLIER CABLES.

RELEASE OF AUSTRO-GERMAN PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, December 19th.

M. Trotsky has signed an order releasing the Austrian and German prisoners of war in the Borovitchy district of the Government of Novgorod from compulsory labour, placing them on an equality with free workmen as regards wages, etc., with the option of working at agriculture under the Kherson Government, to which they will receive travelling passes.

M. Trotsky instructs the Russian Legation at Breslitz to propose that the Austrians, Germans, Turks and Bulgarians should deal similarly with their civilian prisoners.

An order has been issued handing over the administration of the Fleets to the Central Committee, abolishing admirals and replacing the staffs by elected organisations, the Central Committee to appoint Boards to direct the naval operations.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Evening Post's* Correspondent at Rostoff, telegraphing on the 17th inst., says the Don and Kuban Cossacks finally occupied the town, the Maximalist infantry joining the Cossacks, while the Red Guards laid down their arms and surrendered.

General Kaledin communicated with the Smolny Institute at Petrograd, which is the Bolshevik Headquarters, proposing the cessation of "Civil War." He stipulates that the Maximalists do not interfere with the affairs of the Don Cossacks, and insists upon the immediate formation of a National Government.

A despatch from Kiev reports that a strong Maximalist force is marching to that city.

SOVIETS V. UKRAINE REPUBLIC.

The People's Commissioners, on behalf of the various Soviets, have issued a statement recognising the right of the Ukraine Republic to separate from Russia, but demanding the Ukraine Rada, or Parliament, to cease moving troops towards the Don, Ural and elsewhere, and to cease disarming the Soviet Red Guards. Failing a satisfactory reply within 48 hours, the Rada will be considered in a state of war against the Soviets.

CHRISTMAS AT HOME.

LONDON, December 10th.

There will be no newspapers published on Christmas Day and no evening papers on Boxing Day.

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE BILL.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Lords, the Representation of the People Bill passed its second reading.

LEIGE DEFENDER RELEASED.

ZURICH, December 20th.

General Leman, the defender of Liege, has been released from Germany and is due here.

ALLIES RECOGNISE NEW PORTUGUESE REGIME.

PARIS, December 20th.

Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium have recognised the Portuguese régime.

EXPLOSION NEAR LONDON.

LONDON, December 20th.

It is officially announced that an explosion wrecked a building of an explosive works northward of London. There were no fatalities.

THE ALLIES' WAR-AIMS.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, December 19th.

In the House of Commons, replying to speeches by Sir William Collins and Mr. A. Ponsonby, demanding a clearer statement of the Allies' war-aims, Mr. Balfour emphasised the great aims for which we are unselfishly fighting and which have been frequently, consistently and lucidly expressed. What was desirable at present was not so much a discussion of war-aims as of war methods. Carrying on the war was the immediate and all-essential thing. The broad objects of the war were never doubtful, but the very magnitude of the war meant that all sorts of difficult side issues are constantly arising.

Mr. Balfour dealt with Mr. Ponsonby's allegation that our aims are not distinguished, as was shown by our agreement with Russia.

Regarding Constantinople, Mr. Balfour declared that what the late Government did in this connection was absolutely justified in the circumstances. Italy properly deserved a rearrangement of territory in her favour. The Government was never even aware of any French statesman having seriously entertained the idea of cutting off a bit of Germany in order to form an independent buffer State between France and Germany.

Mr. Balfour contrasted the exposition of our war-aims with the enemies' studied silence, and concluded with a stinging castigation of Mr. Ponsonby.

Commander Wedgwood followed Mr. Balfour. He declared that America was the main support of the Allies, and our terms must be bound by President Wilson's acceptance of them. There should be a closer union of our aims with those of the United States, and a statement to this effect would not merely split the German nation from top to bottom, but would increase the British people's morale.

Lord Cavendish-Bentinck said that if the people were losing their morale, it was entirely due to a suspicion that our war-aims were being increased in favour of plutocracy.

Mr. McCreech said that the people were suspicious, not that the Government was going too far, but that it was not going far enough.

After speeches by many others, including Mr. Runciman,

Lord Robert Cecil, replying to a charge by Mr. C. F. Trevelyan that the Government had not attempted to discover the German terms, said: there was scarcely anyone who had spoken in the House of Commons who had not asked the Germans to state their terms. Mr. Asquith had done so repeatedly, but not a word in reply had been received.

Referring to the criticisms of Sir Edward Carson, Lord Robert Cecil said it was the old story about the west bank of the Rhine, which he thought had been completely cleared up. Sir Edward Carson had not intended to suggest anything in advance of the Government's general policy regarding Alsace-Lorraine. Further, he would not advocate an economic war after the war, but there would be a world shortage of raw materials, and the great mass of raw material would be controlled by ourselves and the Allies. It could not be expected that we would go short of raw material after the war in order to supply Germany. There was nothing vindictive about that.

Lord Robert Cecil said he was convinced the British public would permit the abandonment of any undertakings we had given to our Allies. He agreed that besides victory we must have security for a lasting settlement. It had been suggested that the principal precaution was the establishment of a League of Nations. He would not remain a member of a Government which did not make a League of Nations after the war one of its main objects, but we must begin with a partnership of those nations whom we regarded worthy to enter it. The idea that a League of Nations could be established with a victorious Germany was an utterly mistaken one.

MERCANTILE MARINE LOSSES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 20th.

The Admiralty announce the arrivals for the week 2,401 and the sailings 2,499. Fourteen vessels over and three under 1,000 tons were sunk. Eleven vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and one fishing boat was sunk.

FRANCE.

The French weekly shipping returns show that 931 vessels arrived, 892 departed, one vessel under 1,000 tons was sunk, and one was unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALY.

The Italian shipping returns show the arrivals as 394, and the sailings 333. Two sailing vessels over and one under 100 tons were sunk.

SUBMARINE STATISTICS.

An official diagram shows the British, Allied and neutral merchant tonnage losses quarterly from the beginning of 1916 to date.

The quarterly losses progressively rose between the end of September, 1916, to the end of June, 1917, after which they sharply declined, being now below the losses of the corresponding period of last year.

Another diagram shows that the total German submarines sunk have risen progressively between October, 1916, and October, 1917, after which the rate has remained stationary.

These calculations are based on absolute knowledge.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

IRISHMEN TO REFRAIN FROM EMBARRASSING THE ALLIES.

CHICAGO, December 19th.

The Irish Fellowship Club, the largest Irish organisation in Chicago, has adopted a declaration which will be forwarded to Ireland after submission to all Irish organisations in America, stating that any Irishman seeking to embarrass any Ally in the conduct of the war commits an act of open hostility to the United States.

JAPANESE AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

REPORT WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

LONDON, December 20th.

In the House of Commons at question time, Lord Robert Cecil stated that, as far as the Government were aware, the report of Japanese landing at Vladivostock was without foundation.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 20th.

The silver market is quiet.

THE MAN WHO CONTROLS LONDON'S BARRAGE.

Every one is asking about Colonel M. St. L. Simon, "the man who puts the barrage up," whose job as director of the air defences of London was mentioned by Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd in his speech at Poplar.

Few people in London, outside his immediate military circle, had heard of Colonel Simon before, but he has been organising the defences of London for something over twelve months.

Those who have come in contact with him speak of him as a man of great ability, who is likely to rise higher. He saw service at the front, but was brought home to undertake some special instructional work.

Colonel Simon is about forty years of age and is one of the old Regular Army. He was for some years in Canada. In 1911, while a major, he became a staff captain in the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance. He is not related to the ex-Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, and his name is pronounced "Seemon," in the French way, although, from the fact that his barrage sends London to the depths, he might well be known as "Simon the Callower."

FANTASTIC STARS AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Fantastic Stars' programme for to-morrow night at the Victoria Theatre is announced to be one of unusual interest. Hilda Felsstead will introduce several new numbers. Miss Nellie Black, the Scottish contralto, is to sing some old sweet Scotch songs, and Miss Elsie Black, in addition to her fine and melodious voice, will be heard in several duets with her sister. Alf Redhead Wilson will again prove "Tis better to be a witty fool than a foolish wit."

SOLDIERS' PETS.

[BY "GUNNER" IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

Only a census would reveal the motley collection of creatures that are sharing the affections of our soldiers. Somewhere in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or in the many lands where the Briton is fighting. On the western front, pets are more or less of the conventional type—dogs, cats, and other well-known animals—and in measure they lack the individuality of the pets in more tropical or far-distant climes. Dogs simply swarm in the deserted country of the western war zone. Cats, homeless and otherwise, are to be found everywhere. They, too, have been left behind when the enemy poured over the stricken country, and often made friends with the British soldier, or perhaps, watched an existence from his vicinity, but otherwise lived the life of a wild creature. These animals have at least one time been domesticated, and are just like cats and dogs all the world over. The cats meet and fight with the cats next door, and settle their affairs on No Man's Land. Dogs behave much as they do in other lands, fighting and hunting, making journeys on ammunition waggon, and even gayly welcoming the advance to give them a chance of rushing forth and enjoying the strange melody of a fight between human beings.

In other and hotter lands even dogs take on a different character, banding together to hunt the jackal when that creature enters the sacred precincts of the camp, and many a soldier sighs as he hears the sound of the hunt passing over the sandhills and knows that he cannot be in at the kill. The hyena's wild, weird laughter will set the dogs barking for hours, and without the sound of warfare the camp is noisy enough with the outcry of dogs baying defiance to the marauder. He, too, is hunted by an eager pack.

MOSES THE JERBOA.
But perhaps the liveliest of tropical pets is the little jerboa. The Anzac insists on calling them kangaroo rats, because they are exactly like his own familiar friend of the New-World Country, off back in Australia, and like the kangaroo rat, the jerboa makes a delightfully impatient pet. He—Anzac—always call their pets by the personal pronoun—is full of tricks and is guaranteed to get into more mischief than any other pet, bar a crow or a jackdaw. One called Moses, because he was captured under the Holy Land, was an extremely funny little beggar, and absolutely hated to see a covered pan. A "billy" with a lid on simply aroused his curiosity so much that he would spend hours in the evening trying his level best to get under the lid. He always contrived to accomplish what he set out to do, and if food was contained in the "billy" then Moses stuffed until he could hardly crawl. Truth to tell, Moses was a greedy little beggar, and was always ready to see in person and out of season. He was usually time up, for a jerboa is capable of digging himself in in record time, and his owner was always afraid that one day the order to move on might come suddenly and Moses not to be found. If left alone he always turned up safely in the evening. Moses hated being tied up, and it was a sight for the gods to see master and pet springing for all they were worth, through the camp, the jerboa being intent on getting a hiding-place where slender chains and the tinsel of collars were unknown. His powers of sprinting, or jumping, were so tremendous that the race was not always won by the Anzac, although that individual generally managed to be in at the death and contrived to catch Moses' hind legs just as they were disappearing amid a fountain of sand sent up by the energetic jerboa.

UNINTERESTING ANIMALS.
In spite of what their owners may say, tortoises and mud turtles are extremely uninteresting pets. They are generally self-centred, and like young crocodiles, rarely display any affection. Tortoise races are a mild form of dissipation dear to the soldier, perhaps because anyone can start a tortoise, but no one knows where he will go, or whether he will get at all. The tortoise, with his slow ambition and nothing will persuade him that it is necessary to overtake the tortoise in front of him. The owners could only set the reptiles in a row and then prod them on to do their duty.

GOANNA, as the Anzac insists on calling iguanas, is another extremely uninteresting reptile and can be coupled with lizards, as far as affection goes. I have only seen one iguana that displayed any affection, and that was not for his owner, but for a total stranger. The "lizardy" creature crept all over the stranger and then caressed his face with a long thin tongue. The owner of the goanna promptly traded the reptile away for a tortoise, in sheer disgust at its behaviour. Snakes, even when harmless, do not seem pleasant companions, but one soldier had a boxful of writhing reptiles. His tent-mates grew accustomed to the "brutes," and by some strange mischance the snakes vanished, one by one, and the grieving owner declared that they had been slain by the rest. Chameleons are favourite pets, and do their level best to keep down the number of flies, but their constant changes of colour are, perhaps, their chief charm. It is amusing to watch their varying tint under different circumstances, although after a time the chameleon declines to continue the display and retires to some convenient "height" and catches flies with an air of not wanting to be bothered by any human being.

The largest number of unusual pets, however, consist of birds, and the quaint, ungainly attitudes and weird dancing of lamp-sticks and cranes always raise a good laugh. The ordinary wild bird life of Greece comes so readily to the camp and is so easily tamed that it would be difficult to compile a list of everything that had been petted. Then the finding of nests of the larger birds of prey generally results in the addition of more pets. Owls, eagles, and hawks are brought in as fluffy nestlings, and flourish exceedingly. One golden eagle was so tame that although it was perfectly free to come and go as it chose it would always return to its master's tent after its long-distance flights and remain for hours perfectly motionless upon the top of the tent. When called it would fly down and perch on the master's hand and, once the greatest pleasure at being noticed.

OUR LONDON LETTER. WAR-TIME LACK OF INTEREST IN POLITICS ANOTHER FOOD ECONOMY CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 22nd.
Parliament is again in session, but nowadays it seems to make no difference to the life of the nation whether the politicians are assembled at Westminster or not. It is hardly worth saying that for all the public of the earth, might as well be at the end of the earth. The fact that the House is sitting is not apparent in the social world in London, because there is no social life in the sense in which we used to regard it before the war. Moreover, whatever legislation is proposed is more or less directly concerned with the struggle against the Huns, either now or during the period of reconstruction, that so much is talked about as soon as hostilities have ceased. For all practical purposes, therefore, Members of Parliament might just as well be in their constituencies as occupying the benches in St. Stephen's Hall. The country is ruled by the War Cabinet, so that as far as the general course of events is concerned Parliamentary government in the present sense simply does not exist, and the weight of influence of private members are not of much more consequence than a fly on the wheel of a hundred ton crane.

There seems to be a fairly widespread idea that members of Parliament have special knowledge about what is going on in Europe, but this is quite a mistake. In the Smoking Room of the House of Commons, where you can really obtain the feeling and sentiment of members, affairs are discussed and there is plenty of gossip, but it is just as informative or otherwise as conversation in any club frequented by educated men. One man has as much knowledge in relation to the war as his neighbour, because their common source of information is the daily paper, which is equally at the disposal of the man in the street. Westminster is, in truth, a rather dull place in these days, for there, as elsewhere, the war is the only thing that matters, and as the Parliamentary machine is of small use for the prosecution of warfare it excites very little interest. A good indication of the position is to be seen in the meagre amount of space given to Parliamentary debates by the newspapers.

FREEDOM OF THE SEA

Sir John Macdonell, the Master of the Supreme Court, who is also a member of the Royal Commission on Shipping Combinations, has performed a useful purpose by calling attention to the persistent mis-use of the phrase, "Freedom of the Sea," by the Central Powers. The term is seldom out of the mouths of German statesmen. By constant iteration it is possible that even English people may come near to accepting the impudent pretensions of the Germans, that they are indeed striving to establish a reign of freedom on the ocean highways. As a matter of fact all the talk about freedom of the sea is simply a conventional description of Hun impatience at the extent and diversity of the British Empire and the commercial, naval, and military advantages which are incident thereto. It has also come to mean a claim for paramountcy at sea by Germany, and that, as Sir John Macdonell wisely says, "is much as if the Red Cross or white flag were placed over an ammunition dump or a gun emplacement."

It is historically true, in spite of assertions to the contrary, that England has always stood forth as the champion of the freedom of the seas. The overwhelming might of England has been used to maintain equality for all nations; and thanks to the British Navy, freedom has in practice existed in time of peace for all except pirates. Curiously enough, the United States has only intervened a few times with armed forces in European waters, and on each occasion it was for a similar object—at one period against the Barbary pirates, and now against the German pirates engaged in their inhuman submarine campaign.

FOOD ECONOMY AGAIN.

Preparations are being made for another great Food Economy Campaign throughout the country. Sir Arthur Yapp, organising secretary of the Y.M.C.A., is acting as publicity agent for the Ministry of Food, his principal task being to bring home to the country the dangers which lie ahead of us unless we hoard our stocks. Mr. Kennedy Jones, late of the Harmsworth Press, carried out a somewhat similar job earlier in the year, and attempted to stampede the country into a kind of hunger strike. As an old newspaper man, known in Fleet-street as a champion hustler, he established the most friendly relations with the Press, and he obtained such a measure of co-operation that his motto "Eat Less Bread" met the eye in every printed sheet in the land. In the space of a few months less bread was in fact being eaten. Then came reassuring statements from the Government about the submarine menace, and comforting news that we had enough cereals for a nine months' supply, whereupon the consumption of bread went up again to the old level.

Sir Arthur Yapp finds himself practically obliged to begin missionary work again, and in addition to the enormously difficult task of effecting a reduction in the quantity of bread eaten he has other troubles which Mr. Kennedy Jones never had to face. There is now less for people to turn to as substitutes for bread. Bacon, butter, eggs, margarine, tea, cheese, and fish are in short supply, and by all accounts these and other commodities will be scarcer still as time goes on. The farmers predict a meat famine in the spring because the Government have fixed a maximum price for live stock sold to the butcher, and the dairymen are declaring there will be a milk famine because cattle feeders are so near that to keep milking herds means bankruptcy. (Continued at foot of next column.)

GENERAL SMUTS ON ITALY. THE ALLIES' FLEDGE OF HELP

General Smuts, speaking at Cardiff recently, said we were deciding in this struggle very largely the fate of mankind and we had come to a point where a decision had to be made on what basis the future would be built. Would it be built on freedom or on "the will to power" and "the will to force" these new-fangled notions that we had heard preached in Central Europe. It seemed to him very significant that the ideals upon which the British Empire rested were the very ideals for which we were fighting in this war. "That is why I am fighting," he continued; "it is not because I am fighting for the British Empire; I have fought against it—but I am fighting because for more than any Empire is at stake in this great struggle. (Cheers.) If we do not win, the cause of civilization will be set back for many a century. You have laid down a constitutional system which has become the model for all other free communities in the world. You have built up a commonwealth of nations which embraces a quarter of the globe. Against you you have a Power which has been eminently successful along entirely different lines. The 'will to force' has been the keystone of their policy and the mainstay of their whole national system. The thunder-clouds were bound to come into collision at some time or other. We will not see our principles jeopardized. We are going to see the thing through (cheers), and we know what the issue will be."

THE AUTUMN DOWNWARD MOVE.
There are ups and downs. It is again autumn, and there is always a downward move at this time of the year. In the autumn of 1915 Germany made a deviation and crushed Serbia. She had to give some hope to her people—some encouragement, some inspiration. Like the Baptist's head, she brought Serbia's to them on a platter. The process was repeated in the August of 1916, when Roumania was crushed, and her head brought on a platter to the people of Germany. Something else had to be put on a platter this time. Hence, you see, this tremendous onslaught on Italy. Our hearts, our sympathies go out to Italy in this her hour of trial. The position is serious there—make no mistake about it—but it need not entirely discourage us nor discourage Italy herself. (Cheers.) Let her know—she knows already—that her great Allies are going to stand by her to the bitter end. (Loud cheers.) We shall not see her head presented on a platter. We shall do our best to see Italy through. Our gallant sons will help, and I shall not be surprised to see this booming thrown back on to the German armies with a force they have never expected. (Cheers.)

PROLONGING THE WAR.
The war was not decided in Serbia or in Roumania, nor will it be decided in Italy. In the principal theatre of war Germany has been going down hill these last three years. If she wants to win she must first decide the issue in France and Flanders, where she knows she is being beaten. Now that she sees the enormous weight of America being rushed into the struggle she wishes to dodge the issue and catch an advantage in some minor theatre of operations. The assault on Italy will not help Germany. It will only have the effect, and that the worst possible effect, for Germany, of prolonging the war. It will not affect the issue. The issue is safe. It may prolong the war, but Germany wants to see the end of the war, and the only fruits her army will bring from Italy will be so many months added to the duration of the war.

We were not fighting (continued the speaker) in any venal spirit. We had no feeling of hatred of the people fighting against us, nor were we fighting for territory or for material gain, but for the great issues of the ethical, moral, and political basis of Western society. We wanted to vindicate these and to hand them down untarnished and strengthened to the generations to come. We were being tested as we had never been tested before; but, he repeated, the issue was no longer in doubt. Whatever might happen in the minor and subsidiary theatres of war, in the main theatre we were holding the enemy in a vice, and would hold him there until he disgorged that war map of his, until every bit of territory he had swallowed in the war was brought forth again. (Cheers.) There was on the other side suffering which was becoming perfectly intolerable and unendurable, and the great onslaught on Italy was a proof of the pass to which Germany and Austria had come. It showed that Austria could only be saved for another winter by something of this kind, but the enemy would find it was a useless move. (Cheers.)

No doubt these dismal prophecies will be falsified by the event, but they indicate the troubles of a Food Controller, who has to see that producers are kept up to the mark so that supplies are maintained, and at the same time ensure that there is no waste on the part of the public.

HOOD PRICES.
The Press is so full of articles and letters about foodstuffs that readers at a distance might reasonably obtain a false impression with regard to the position. While there is undoubtedly a shortage of certain commodities there is for the time being no scarcity. What worries most people is the high prices which prevail. A sovereign will only purchase what could be bought for 8s. or 10s. before the war. Butter is anything from 2/8 to 4/6 per lb., tea is being sold this week for as much as 1/6 per lb., of a quality which could have been purchased for 1/6 or 1/6 in ordinary times, and bacon is often unobtainable in the shops, and costs from 2/8 to 3/ per lb. Naturally the public protests and grumbles. That is about the only thing in the country not subject to taxation. Of course, the Government can afford to regard high prices with philosophical calm. Merchants and dealers receive hard words and abuse (and many of them deserve all they get), and the Government collects up to 80 per cent. of their takings as excess profits duty. Every retailer, therefore, is by way of acting as a tax collector for the State, and the high cost of food is simply a form of indirect taxation for the war, flowing into the national coffers as excess profits from trade. H.B.

Our Advertisement Written by Our Subscribers

Following are extracts from a few of many congratulatory letters received by Mr. E. J. Dingle, Editor of the

New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China

from Early Subscribers in Shanghai.

OF REAL USE TO ALL

By Mr. Harry H. Fox, H.M. Commercial Attache at Shanghai.

I think the collection in one volume of so many useful and interesting facts and figures concerning the geography, the natural resources, the trade and the industries of so vast a country as China is a remarkable achievement. Having some experience of the difficulties attending the collection of reliable and accurate data regarding "Things Chinese," I can well appreciate the immense amount of labour, energy and patience which you must have expended on your task.

You have certainly succeeded in producing a work which will be of real use to all who are interested in the commercial and industrial development of China.

EXACT AND MOST INFORMING

By Dr. Hopkyn Rees, Director of the Chinese Language School of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. He is also General Secretary of the Christian Literature Society, and has been in China since 1883. He is regarded as an authority on China.

I have been impressed by the enormous amount of time and research work it has meant to you and your associates, and the care with which each of the multifarious items has been checked. The work covers such a wide field, touching almost every phase of information about China, that it is in no stereotyped sense a *volume medium*, brimful of interesting and little known data on such a variety of subjects, and their bearings on foreign trade.

The Maps and Graphs are excellent, and well executed, the latter in particular being a bird's-eye view of some of the most salient features of foreign intercourse with China and its manifold results.

I have examined some of the sections with which I am personally acquainted, and regard the same as exact and most informing.

This work should be in the hands of all our Chambers of Commerce, and of those who are interested in trade with China, for it cannot fail to furnish them with most valuable information and guidance, and save them much loss of time and profit.

AN ADMIRABLE PIECE OF WORK

By Mr. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, one of the best equipped Public Services in China to-day. He is eminently fitted to express an opinion on any work pertaining to China.

Being in a position to realize in detail the enormous difficulties of collecting, coordinating and publishing adequate information for any part of China in fields such as geology, geography and hydrology, I take much pleasure in saying that I consider Mr. Dingle's book an admirable piece of work, covering as it does the wide fields of geography, general resources, trade and commerce of China.

Created exclusively by private enterprise, which imposes certain limits on resources, the work has, considering the inherent difficulties of the task undertaken, attained a remarkable and unrivalled degree of completeness, which will hallmark it as a standard publication.

Nothing is easier than to criticize such a work, but in my opinion its many merits greatly outweigh its shortcomings, and the publication can justly claim not only to be the largest book ever produced in China, but also the best and most comprehensive work of its kind in this country.

December

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A VERY CONSIDERABLE ACHIEVEMENT

By Mr. Earnest Burnig, Secretary of The British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

In many respects it is an astonishing work, and I heartily congratulate you on this very considerable achievement.

I am glad to be able to inform you that my Committee have authorized me to purchase a copy for the use of the Chamber, and I am sure that on closer acquaintance with its contents the value of the work will be increasingly appreciated.

I hope the volume will have a wide circulation among all who are interested in the commercial development of China.

COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE

By Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking.

I have looked over the advance sheets of your admirable Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China and I take pleasure in recommending it to the attention of those who are interested in any phase of the commerce or industries of China.

The publication is the most complete and comprehensive work of its kind which has yet appeared in this country.

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SHANGHAI "KUNSHING" Saturday, 29th Dec. 5 p.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 4th Jan. 5 p.m.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams

lying in the Eastern Telegraph Company's office at Hong-

kong. ADDRESS FROM

Anglo-Siam Co. New York

Barr & Co. New York

Chambers. Darwin

Chin. Mean Din. 32, Wing

Lok Street. Hong Kong

Chengyuan. Hong Kong

Chengyuan. Hong Kong

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signed statement recently re-
ceived from Mr. E. Edwards,
Maurice Lane, Nr. Filby, St.
Yarmouth, Eng., July 21, '16.

Thousands of people suffer
torment of mind and body because
of skin troubles which might easily
be cleared away, and might even
have been prevented by Cuticura,
the Soap to cleanse and purify,
the Ointment to soothe and heal.
Half the trouble is caused by the
use of impure, harsh and strongly
medicated soaps.

Samples Free by Post. Address post-
card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charter-
house Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

38-21

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LINK" Sure Sign of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the
skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS,
SORES AND Eruptions OF ANY
KIND.

The throbbing aching pains of BAD
LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, SORE-
THROAT, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,
BLOOD POISON, PILLS.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM,
SOLITARIA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging
blood impurity, calling for immediate
treatment through the blood, so don't
waste your time and money on useless
lotions and messy ointments, which cannot
get below the surface of the skin. What
you want and what you must have is a
medicine that will get right to the root
of your trouble, a medicine that will
thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous
matter which alone is the true cause of all
your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture
is just such a medicine. It is composed
of ingredients which quickly attack, over-
come, and expel from the blood all
impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO. Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd Dec.	D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 23rd Dec.	D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th Dec.	1 P.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFO	"HUICHOW"	On 27th Dec.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 27th Dec.	3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. "CARGO" Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Telephone 26.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAI TAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 1st Jan. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA—STRAITS—SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified crew.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SARASON & CO. LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1817	1917		

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & I. G. JONES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA. INABA MARU, MONDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via SAKI MARU, FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via ATSUTAMARU, SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via JINSEN MARU, FRIDAY, 4th Jan.

KOBE

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy

For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 492 and 493.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
(K. NISHI, Manager)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	20,000	SAT., 10th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERISA MARU	8,400	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, RALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,000 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,800 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Port Said, Marseilles.

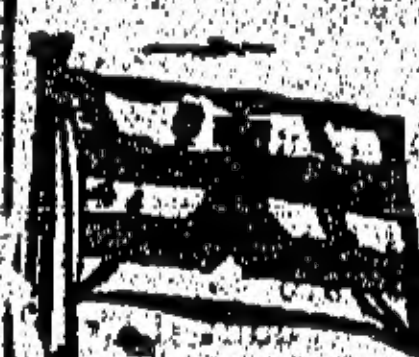
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

**O. S. K.****OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... MONDAY, 24th Dec., at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd Jan., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, calling at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeds to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Ailing, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 23rd Dec., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 26th Dec., at 8 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 30th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"SOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 3rd Jan., at 6 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745.

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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